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## AIR DEFENSE: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

### Missile Crew Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 79 p 1

[Article by Guards Capt N. Matveychuk, battery commander and launcher specialist first class, Moscow Air Defense District: "The Search Continues: Strict Supervision Over Pledge Fulfillment"]

[Text] Breaking the morning silence at the range, the missiles left their launchers one after the other. A long trail of smoke extended from the edges of the sand dunes to the low-hanging clouds. The very first missile precisely hit the high-speed, maneuvering target....

We had been waiting for this happy moment for several days. After all, the tactical field firing exercise is the most important test of the missilemen's combat training. Even while making their socialist pledges at the beginning of the training year, the guardsmen promised to come through this difficult test only with an outstanding performance.

Now, they have reached their cherished goal. Furthermore, the men in the battery were able to significantly beat the operational standards under range conditions. Somehow, around the launchers which were singed by the hot flames from the missiles, it was hardly believable that there was a time when we were not happy with the seconds which were stripped from the strict standard. No, I did not make a slip of the tongue--we were not happy with them. I remember very well when Guards SrLt Ivanenko, a platoon leader, once reported to me that one of the crews had significantly reduced the missile loading time standard. I attended this crew's practice session.

The drills got underway precisely at the established time. The roar of the missile transporter-loader's engine resounded over the position. The crew members were hustling about the launcher machinery. You could feel that they were trying to save as many valuable seconds as possible.

But, what is this? Guards Pvt L. Kolesnikov did not perform one of the most important operations as required and the drill leader continued to issue commands like nothing had happened. Glancing at my stop watch, I noticed that the questionable procedure had given them a definite gain in time. Soon afterwards, several more seconds were added by unjustifiably combining two operations into one.

When the missile was erect on the launcher, the missilemen's faces shown with joy; they had been able to surpass the result achieved by their competitors the evening before. It was necessary to disillusion the "record-breakers"--the mistakes and inaccuracies which they had committed during their operational work had cancelled out all the seconds saved.

The exact same picture was also discovered during the training sessions for the battery's other crews. Individual missilemen excitedly waged a struggle to break the time standard without being especially concerned about superior performance in their operational job.

These cases served as the grounds for a serious, detailed conversation with the small unit's officers and its party and Komsomol activists. At this point, it became completely clear that competition between the crews had taken on a somewhat one-sided nature: mere seconds were at the top of the list. The competition winners and best specialists were determined based on seconds.

"I suggest that we stop counting time during our operational work for now," Guards SrLt A. Ivanenko commented during the discussion.

"What? Not count the time?" SrLt O. Chmutov, another platoon leader, asked in surprise. "Then how will we determine the competition winners?"

"I'm not saying that we have to completely stop counting time," Ivanenko heatedly informed him. "But, right now, it is important to teach the specialists how to carry out their duties without a single mistake. Without a single mistake! For this purpose, it is necessary that we don't get all excited by the second hand for a certain period of time."

I must admit that it was not easy to concur with this proposal. But, there was a rational kernel of sense in it. We held a detailed discussion on how we could set up practice sessions in the future to ensure high quality specialist training. Our opinions met with the support of both the battalion commander and the regimental commander. They helped us streamline our training methods for launch crews. We worked out the operations on the missile system equipment step-by-step as the basis of training. Moreover, comprehensive drills and practice sessions received very widespread employment. The essence of the drills and training sessions consisted of making maximum use of training time: While one crew was working on the procedures for loading the launcher, another crew would study the combat equipment and the special features for servicing and maintaining the machinery and equipment.

Previously, it sometimes happened that one crew would work at the position in full force while the other specialists were only spectators on the sidelines at that time. Now, each missileman carried a maximum load throughout the entire drill. At first, we "reholstered our stopwatches," as they say. All our attention was devoted to the specialists' ability to carry out each operation at a high level of quality.

Guards SrLt Ivanenko solved his problem with initiative and creativity. Special cards were introduced in each crew; mistakes, inaccuracies and disruptions during training sessions were noted on them. After the drill, each case was analyzed in detail in the platoon, the causes of it were uncovered and a joint search was conducted for ways to eliminate deficiencies. Day by day, there were fewer and fewer notes on the cards and this made us happy: the specialists' actions were more precise and confident than before.

The example of the competition leaders had a favorable effect on all the battery's missilemen. This came to light soon afterwards during the competition for the title of best crew in the unit. The competition was a stubborn battle. Only the men who loaded the launchers without the slightest mistake could be considered winners. All the crews and specialists demonstrated an increased level of training. This was also confirmed by the range.

We are faced with the mission of winning the title of best small unit and of finishing the training year with outstanding marks. This will require renewed efforts from each of the battery's missilemen. We will primarily rely on



the experience which was accumulated during the tactical field firing exercise.

#### Guidance Control Officer Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sept 79 p 1

[Article by LtCol A. Finayev: "The Test"]

[Text] There is the customary, businesslike rhythm in the guidance van. SrLt Vladimir Khalyapin is directing the crew's work. He turns the control wheels surprisingly skillfully and smoothly and issues clear-cut commands.

A training session for the record was underway. The air situation is becoming complex. In a minute or so, the battalion commander will arrive at the command post. But, even seconds and minutes mean a great deal in modern combat! So, SrLt Khalyapin is making the decision on his own. Success now depends upon his skill to a great extent.

It has become a tradition for the junior officers in the battalion to master the guidance control officer's specialty. SrLt Khalyapin is also mastering it as a related specialty in competition with SrLt V. Remizov who is also a crew chief just as he is. Everybody understands that this is necessary for combat. Take SrLt Vyacheslav Ryl'tsev, a guidance control officer, for example. He also arrived at the battalion with a crew chief's position. His career development was conducted under the leadership of Capt N. Kaloshin, the deputy battery commander. Ryl'tsev acquired his professional expertise from Kaloshin. Now, he helps other people himself. He also helped SrLt Khalyapin.

The mastery of the guidance control officer's duties by senior technicians and other specialists is kept under the battalion commander's unremitting supervision. He organizes training sessions on a regular basis. The officers assemble, as a rule, in the command and control van, monitor the station's functions and work on procedures for actually commanding the crew of operators. During practice sessions, they try to achieve such a degree of precision in coordination and mutual understanding where the operators can instantaneously carry out any command from the officer in charge of the crew without any additional questions or amplifying information.

The guidance control officer's specialty does not come naturally to everybody. While, for example, SrLts Khalyapin and

Remizov mastered it relatively quickly, Lt N. Roshchin had to expend a significantly greater amount of effort. Of course, with time, he also would develop the necessary reactions. But, this process turned out to be too long.

To accelerate the officers' mastery of a related specialty, a device was made to test their practical work skills in an intense jamming environment. The device was also very helpful during drills and independent training. They also made a simulation bench in the unit; it traces the entire process of combat operations from the beginning to destruction of the target by the missile. Using the stand, it is possible to train the battalion command post crew without turning on the equipment and, consequently, save on its service life.

Here is another significant idea. As a rule, the competitors study the systems by the side-saddle method, in other words, they teach each other. They also check each other's system adjustment parameters. At any time, each of the officers can check the adjustment of the system which is handled by his rival in the competition. Naturally, no one wants to be embarrassed. So, the equipment the officers are responsible for is kept in exemplary condition.

One of the final phases in mastering the guidance control officer's specialty is the practice session on the special-purpose equipment which the officers jokingly call the "thunderstorm" among themselves.

"I remember," says Capt A. Ponyatov, the commander of an outstanding electronic support battery, "that I thought I was already prepared well enough. But, when it came down to the real test--I did not pass. I discovered a lot of mistakes which I had to work and work...on to eliminate.

Now, many officers who are mastering a related specialty are passing this test. They include SrLt Khalyapin. Right now, the entire job of the missile guidance van is under his supervision. It is functioning normally. The operators are faultlessly carrying out the commands. Now for the long awaited moment: the target is locked-on. An instant later, another target was detected: a high-speed, low-altitude target. Tracking it is not an easy job. It is still necessary to answer the question: which of the targets is the most dangerous? The choice fell on the second target.

Just then, the battalion commander appeared in the command and control van. After evaluating the situation, he understood that SrLt Khalyapin was acting correctly. A command immediately rang out: "Destroy the low-altitude target!" Then, the first target detected was also destroyed. As it subsequently turned out, it was making a diversionary maneuver.

SrLt Khalyapin successfully passed the test.

#### Missile Battery Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 79 p 1

[Article by Maj V. Kashcheyev: "Training is a Creative Process"]

[Text] After taking over the battery, SrLt L. Gavrilenko devoted special attention to combat training. When organizing drills, he tried to stimulate the men's interest in their military specialties and he tried to get them absorbed in their specialties. When drawing up training scenarios, the officer always incorporated various tactical problems and was concerned that the missilemen should function in a simulated combat environment.

This battery previously had a good reputation; the training missions were completely carried out here. But, in SrLt Gavrilenko's opinion, at times, the practice sessions lacked the degree of tension which stimulates the men to complex, very difficult work. The standards were developed in a simplified environment; the ground "enemy" acted indecisive and constrained, if at all. Moreover, the concept of the practice session was sometimes published in advance. This was purportedly done out of good intentions--so the people would prepare better for the drills and think through their actions. But, in this case, the element of surprise was reduced to zero.

After seeking the advice of his platoon leaders, SrLt Gavrilenko changed the procedures for conducting training sessions. Now, various problems incessantly ring out during the exercises and the time and quality of their performance of each operation is monitored. Based on a suggestion from officers Yu. Gusev and L. Basiyev, they began to change the specialists' locations during training sessions. That is, they began to teach people so that they would be prepared for any surprise. This had good results.



The platoon leaders' mutual exercise visits play an important role in improving training and competition management. They tell each other, in detail, how they best the standards with superior performance of the operations. Then, they demonstrated them in practice, thereby enriching each other with the best procedures for accomplishing a particular operation and for managing training sessions.

The meetings also give competition a keener edge. The men try to embrace all the leading techniques and not lag behind their rivals. This enthusiasm is also displayed during the competition for the title of best specialist and best crew. All the crews actually differ very slightly from each other; therefore, the struggle for the championship is especially acute. Drills and training sessions--during which the practical skills of loading the launcher are worked out as a package, along with improving their knowledge of the operational equipment and mastering its operational features under the most diverse conditions--have become widespread within the battery. To make the most efficient utilization of their training time and to ensure that all the men exert the required effort, SrLt Gavrilenko and his platoon leaders developed a special chart which makes it possible to precisely determine each specialist's contribution to the performance of the mission they received.

All the men in the battery have been included in the search for the most efficient operations during exercises and training sessions. Although their suggestions are not always distinguished by their originality, they do have a favorable effect on the course of combat training. By the time the battery left for the range, the missilemen had cut 15-20 percent off the time allocated to accomplish the operational standards. At the range, they proved that they were truly learning their military jobs. During the field firing against cruise missile targets, the battery received an outstanding mark.

During the final stage of summer training, the missilemen are working very intensely. The recent competition for the title of best specialist and best crew convincingly testifies to this. All the men demonstrated an outstanding knowledge of their functional duties and teamwork on the job. Sgt I. Samar's subordinates achieved the highest results.

The men in the battery set themselves the mission of winning the title of best element in the unit. The creative approach to training management and the initiative of the element's commander and all its officers are furthering the achievement of this goal.

## COMBAT TRAINING: RESULTS AND TASKS DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SJL in Russian No 23, Dec 79 signed to press  
19 Nov 79 pp 3-8

[Unattributed lead article: "To New Heights in Combat Training"]

[Text] Personnel of the Army and Navy began the new training year full of strength and creative energy and in good spirits. As with all Soviet citizens, they fervently approve and unanimously support the domestic and foreign politics of the Communist Party and the Soviet government. Defenders of the socialist homeland are deeply aware of the complexity of the contemporary international situation, where the aggressive NATO bloc is attempting to untwist a new spiral in the arms race and achieve strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. They see their duty in continuing to maintain vigilance and combat readiness at a level guaranteeing a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

Gripped with patriotic enthusiasm generated by the magnificent achievements of the Soviet people in building communism, personnel of the Army and Navy are persistently mastering the science of winning which was forged in battles for the Motherland. This is shown by results of the training year which has concluded, during which a new step forward was taken along the path of a further improvement in combat expertise of the troops and naval forces. Training plans and programs were fulfilled with high quality in branches of the Armed Forces and the combat arms and operational training missions were accomplished successfully. This was facilitated by the heightened level of field, air and naval training and of special, technical, tactical and weapons training of subunit, unit and ship personnel.

The past training year abounded in examples of selfless military labor and an imaginative approach to accomplishing the missions facing the troops and fleets. There was an increase in the number of units and subunits which completed training with outstanding or good marks and an increase in the ranks of otlichniki of combat and political training, rated specialists, ranking athletes and VSK [Military Sports Complex] emblem wearers. That which was achieved was the result of effective organizational and indoctrinational work by military councils, commanders, political entities, staffs,

and the party and Komsomol organizations in mobilizing personnel for exemplary performance of missions assigned by the USSR Minister of Defense. It was the continuous, purposeful party-political work, given a new impetus by the CPSU Central Committee decree dated 26 April 1979, which greatly contributed to the achievement of high indicators in improving military expertise.

The decree armed commanders, political entities, and the party and Komsomol aktiv with specific recommendations for further increasing the effectiveness of ideological and political indoctrination work. A more profound study of the works by classics of Marxism-Leninism, the historic decisions of the 25th Party Congress, the USSR Constitution, and the works and speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev enriched ideological life even more and strengthened the political and moral condition of personnel. In instilling in personnel ideological conviction, political vigilance, Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism and a feeling of personal responsibility for security of the socialist homeland and reliable defense of revolutionary achievements of socialism, commanders, political officers, and party and Komsomol organizations augmented the spiritual forces of defenders of the Soviet Motherland. They mobilized the defenders for honest and conscientious fulfillment of constitutional duty, steadfast improvement in combat training and implementation of the socialist pledges made in competition under the slogan "Stand vigilantly on guard over the achievements of socialism and increase combat readiness and the level of military expertise in every possible way." The example was set for all by initiators of this competition in branches of the Armed Forces--personnel of a Strategic Missile Forces unit, of a quadruple-order guards motorized rifle regiment of the Rogachev Guards Motorized Rifle Division imeni Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, of a triple-order guards SAM regiment of the Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District, of a double-order guards air regiment, and of the nuclear-powered strategic submarine "60 let Velikogo Oktyabrya." All of them completed the training year successfully. After reviewing the results of their pledge fulfillment, the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy noted with satisfaction that initiators of the All-Army Socialist Competition had achieved the planned goals in all primary indicators. Personnel of a tank regiment of the Red Banner Baltic Military District who initiated a struggle for thrift and economy also kept their word.

There were among the competition initiators many worthy followers whose persistence and stubbornness in military labor was crowned by outstanding results in training, service and discipline. They proudly reported to the Motherland about their achievements in improving combat training and about high results in practice launches of missiles, bombings, and artillery and torpedo firing. Day in and day out, the foremost collectives waged a planned struggle for high quality and effectiveness of the training process and exercised strict supervision over the progress of classes and fulfillment of the demands of regulations, manuals, instructions, class schedules and the daily routine. Results of military labor were evaluated here exactly and from a party position. There was persistence in achieving



effectiveness of socialist competition by directing it toward successful accomplishment of operational training missions, a bettering of the norms, outstanding mastery of contemporary weapons and equipment, and an increase in combat readiness.

By striving to emulate the right-flankers in competition, many military collectives achieved considerable success in combat and political training and in discipline. But defenders of the socialist homeland are not satisfied with what was achieved. They are full of resolve to step up efforts to raise the level of their training even higher and attain new heights in improving military expertise. In the training year which has begun it is necessary to achieve a further increase in combat might of troops and naval forces and of their readiness to give a crushing rebuff to the aggressor at any moment and, together with armies of the Warsaw Pact nations, ensure the security of countries of the socialist community and peace throughout the world.

The basic principle of combat training was to teach troops what is necessary in war, and it remains unchanged. To teach them to conduct both offensive and defensive battle expertly day or night, to act resolutely in a difficult, dynamic situation, and to employ weapons and equipment at full power. It is possible to accomplish these missions successfully only with a high quality of the training process and, above all, with effectiveness of tactical problems and exercises (particularly opposed forces exercises), flights, sea and ocean deployments, field firings and field missile launches. The most favorable conditions are created in the course of strenuous training in a near-real combat situation for a continuous increase in the level of field, air and naval training and for an improvement in tactical training. Meanwhile, we cannot relax attention to the personnel's technical, special or weapons training or to increasing their skills in hitting targets accurately at maximum ranges, in short periods of time and with minimum expenditure of ammunition. It is also very important to ensure the vigilant standing of combat watch, exemplary accomplishment of missions assigned to duty subunits, and keeping weapons ready for immediate use to crush aggression, no matter where it originates.

Improving the methods skills of class instructors and increasing the effectiveness of command training is an important condition for a further improvement in the quality of the personnel's combat training. We must ensure that every commander not only has good knowledge of what to teach subordinates, but also how to teach them and how to make more effective use of the capabilities of the training facility. The more complex the situation he creates in problems, exercises, flights and naval deployments and the more imagination, will, resourcefulness and expertise the personnel display in the training process, the greater benefit derived from it and the higher its return and effectiveness.

The proper actions are taken where every possible use is made of instructional methods classes, demonstration classes and other forms of training to

increase the professional, operational-tactical, special and technical training of command cadres and where there is a steady shaping in them of firm skills in training and indoctrination and the ability to estimate the situation correctly and quickly, to make bold, substantiated decisions, to implement them steadfastly, to control subunits, units and ships firmly, to arrange their precise coordination and to accomplish a maneuver of personnel and weapons on the battlefield skillfully. Such intensive training arms commanders, especially young commanders, with firm knowledge needed to develop in every soldier and in every Army and Navy collective the military expertise, spiritual stability and capability to endure any ordeals of war and preserve self-control, coolness and an unbending will to win even in the most critical situations.

Careful attention must be given to the quality of tactical drill problems and special tactical problems as well, during which the soldier receives individual training and there is the initiation of teamwork in small subunits. It is also advisable to make better use of the capabilities of the integrated training method, which allows arming personnel with the skills of capable employment of weapons and equipment and decisive actions under near-real combat conditions in short periods of time and to achieve cohesiveness and capable interworking of subunits and units of different combat arms and branches of the Armed Forces and their high combat effectiveness and combat readiness.

The experience of many military collectives confirms that achievements in combat training are higher where a creative approach is taken to organizing the training process, where this process is arranged on the basis of foremost methodology, where a near-combat situation is created in problems and where socialist competition is an inalienable part of the personnel's training and indoctrination. Meanwhile, the proper level of combat training has not yet been achieved everywhere. Some collectives still have not gotten rid of a formal attitude toward organizing classes, and sometimes even eye-wash, an artificial inflation of grades and an attempt by some instructors to pass off what is desired as reality and conceal serious omissions in training and indoctrination with satisfactory figures in reports. Tactical and special tactical exercises are not always distinguished by originality of thinking or by the intent of using the combat capabilities of weapons to the full extent or employing nonstandard techniques and methods of conducting contemporary battle which are unexpected to the opposing side under all conditions, day and night. This is largely explained by an insufficient level of training in some subunits, because of which they sometimes do not withstand a serious test for combat maturity and receive low grades.

For example, that is what happened with the motorized rifle battalion commanded by Capt G. Makarov. Not long ago this subunit was held in good repute. It completed the previous training year worthily and indicators in the leading training subjects were high. But the battalion did not achieve the goals it had planned in final problems. Serious deficiencies and omissions were revealed during an inspection. This happened because people here

had reconciled themselves with indulgences and oversimplifications in the training process. Fulfillment of socialist pledges was not ensured organizationally. The commander, staff, and party and Komsomol organizations had not done everything required to maintain maximum intensity in combat training and in competition or for mobilizing the personnel for successful accomplishment of the tasks facing them.

Correct conclusions must be drawn from such facts. Above all, we must look carefully and self-critically into the reasons for mistakes and clarify in detail why a particular serviceman or the entire collective did not cope with the pledges they made and did not achieve their planned goals. A strict accounting must be demanded here not only from the specific culprit, but also of the leaders who allowed the lag and whose work style, as we can see, does not meet today's requirements. In the new training year we must do everything possible to achieve complete and qualitative fulfillment of plans and programs of combat and political training, to ensure further intensification of the training process and to increase its effectiveness.

Ensuring a precise rhythm of the training process and of its effectiveness is connected indivisibly with a strengthening of military discipline and efficiency and with implicit observance of the demands of the military oath, regulations, manuals, instructions and other documents regulating the life and service of military personnel. It is a matter of always maintaining exemplary military order in subunits, units and aboard ships, maintaining precision and diligence at all levels of the Army and Navy organism, improving troop service, consolidating military collectives, strengthening attitudes of friendship, troop comradeship and mutual help within them and multiplying the grand traditions of the heroic Soviet Armed Forces.

Success of the matter also depends largely on how well the combat and political training process has been planned. A thoroughly conceived and logistically well supported plan is one of the deciding factors in improving the quality of combat training. And here a broad field of endeavor opens up before the staffs and staff party organizations. Their primary duty is to perform a steadfast search for improved training forms and methods corresponding to the constantly increasing level of technical outfitting of troops and naval forces; to assimilate the progressive planning methods persistently; and reduce the time periods for preparing suggestions and calculations needed by the one-man commander for making substantiated decisions.

An important place in staff work must be held by the creative, investigative approach to organizing combat training and an attempt to implement vigorously the most progressive techniques of training and indoctrination and achieve an improvement in the training of every subunit, every unit and every ship on a day-to-day basis. We must continue as before to improve the training of staffs as management entities and improve their work style and the activities of supervisors and specialists of the combat arms and services.



A struggle for a high level of combat training is inconceivable without the extensive development of socialist competition--a powerful tool for increasing the creative activeness and initiative of service personnel. As experience confirms, it ensures space for forward progress, for achieving outstanding indicators in training, service and discipline and for bringing up the laggards to the level of the foremost when there is qualified management, on the condition of complete assurance of publicity and comparability of results and an opportunity to repeat foremost experience, i.e., with the observance of Leninist principles of organizing socialist competition.

The socialist competition which is unfolding broadly these days at the initiative of foremost units in branches of the Armed Forces is a clear expression of noble patriotic aspirations of Soviet military personnel. Approved by the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, appeals by initiators of the new phase of competition met with fervent support in military districts, groups of forces and the fleets. With the first days of winter training we must activate work aimed at supporting this patriotic initiative and ensure that all service personnel and military collectives make intensive, thoroughly substantiated and realistic pledges while avoiding stereotypes and formalism. The important element is to direct competitors' efforts at complete, unconditional implementation of the socialist pledges. We also have to develop the movement for foremost combined unit and the competition for economy and thrift in every possible way. The initiative "Not one laggard nearby!" and other useful initiatives merit every possible support and dissemination.

In organizing competition, the directors of problems, exercises, flights, deployments and combat watch have to create an atmosphere of competitiveness which would help the trainees perform operational training missions in exemplary fashion, better the norms, master weapons, equipment and the military specialty better, and become a master of combat qualification. It is very important to make skilled use of the moral indoctrinational capabilities of competition and actively shape a communist attitude toward labor and military duty in defenders of the Motherland. We must reinforce the propaganda and implementation of foremost experience and, above all, the achievements of competition initiators and other outstanding units and ships by making use of the entire force of orders and party decisions. The primary element in this work is clarification of the essence of experience and a precise definition of how the high achievements in military labor and outstanding indicators in training and competition became possible.

Accomplishment of the great and responsible tasks assigned by the USSR Minister of Defense for the current training year depends largely on the effectiveness of party-political work, the chief content of which is a further rallying of Army and Navy personnel about the Communist Party and Soviet government, assuring their profound understanding of the patriotic and international duty of defending the achievements of socialism, and steadfastly increasing vigilance and combat readiness.

Party-political work produces the greatest effect when it is conducted systematically, on a planned basis, in a close link with the concrete missions of every military collective, and when these missions are explained to personnel intelligibly. At the present time, when the party is viewing ideological work as a most important front in the struggle for communism, it is necessary for military councils and political entities to augment the efforts of commanders and political officers in indoctrinating personnel and to implement persistently the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work."

Political entities and the party and Komsomol organizations have to elevate the ideological-theoretical conditioning of service personnel even higher and ensure their detailed study of the works of K. Marks, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin, CPSU history, documents of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses, the works and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and of other party and government leaders. As emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree dated 26 April 1979, the shaping in Soviet citizens of a scientific world outlook, utter devotion to the cause of the Leninist party and communist ideals, love for the socialist homeland and proletarian internationalism represent the heart of ideological and political indoctrination work. It is important here to ensure that a knowledge of revolutionary theory is transformed into convictions, into an active position in life for the steadfast fighter for communism and against any manifestations of bourgeois ideology alien to us; that the knowledge be transformed into a guideline for action for exemplary accomplishment of tasks assigned to the Soviet Armed Forces by the party. The level of organizational and political work must be elevated to that of demands of the 25th CPSU Congress. There must be a further reinforcement of its influence on the quality and effectiveness of personnel training and indoctrination.

The party's demand for a further increase in the indoctrinational role of the Armed Forces imposes a special responsibility on military councils, political entities and party organizations for full use of the abundant opportunities of the high-powered complex of ideological-political, military and moral conditioning available in the Army and Navy for instilling in the young generation a deep sense of historical responsibility for the fate of socialism and for the further prosperity and security of the Soviet Motherland. We must constantly improve the direction of the Army and Navy Komsomol and achieve an increase in activeness of all Komsomol members without exception in fulfilling training plans and programs and socialist pledges, and in the struggle for the right to be photographed in the Lenin Memorial of the city of Ul'yanovsk. We must greet the 110th Anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, whose name is borne by our Young Communist League, with worthy military deeds.

A decisive factor in improving the work of party organizations is a step-up in their influence on military collectives and assurance of personal example by party members in training, service and competition. It is important for the recommendations of party report and election meetings to contribute to

a profound understanding by CPSU members and candidate members and by all military personnel of the responsible tasks facing the troops and naval forces in the training year which has begun. We must reinforce the successes achieved, go forward and persistently attain a steady increase in the level of combat training and in the combat readiness of subunits, units and ships.

Rallied closely about the Leninist party and its combat headquarters--the Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev--the defenders of the socialist homeland are standing vigilantly on guard over the historic revolutionary achievements of the Soviet people and are full of resolve to mark the training year which has begun--the year of the 110th Anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, the 35th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the year of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress--with new achievements in military labor and outstanding indicators in combat and political training and in military discipline.

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## MILITARY-POLITICAL ACADEMY: COMMANDANT'S REPORT

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19 Nov 79 pp 18-25

[Article by Army Gen Ye. Mal'tsev, chief of the Orders of Lenin and October Revolution V. I. Lenin Military-Political Academy: "The Oldest Forge of Political Worker Cadres"]

[Text] Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's book "Malaya Zemlya" contains remarkable lines about the role of political workers in strengthening the combat might of the Army and Navy, in raising their morale and in achieving victories over enemies of our Motherland. Leonid Il'ich writes: "The genuine political worker in the Armed Forces is the person about whom the people group. He knows for certain their moods, needs, hopes and dreams. He leads them to self-sacrifice and to an exploit. And when we consider that troop fighting spirit always was recognized as the most important factor in troop steadfastness, then it was the political worker who was entrusted with the sharpest weapon in the war years. He tempered the hearts and souls of soldiers, without which neither tanks nor guns nor aircraft would have brought us victory."

Soviet commanders and political workers are active conductors of party policy in the Armed Forces. Along with the party organizations, they conduct an enormous amount of work to rally the personnel about the CPSU and Soviet government, in the communist indoctrination of soldiers, and in shaping their high political vigilance and constant readiness to perform the constitutional duty of defending the socialist homeland.

The Communist Party devotes unremitting attention to the training of military cadres capable of honorably fulfilling the honorable and important tasks assigned to them. Thanks to its concern, our Armed Forces now possess remarkable command and political personnel who have a high ideological-theoretical, military-technical, special and general educational training. Each year the officer corps is filled in with graduates of higher military educational institutions. The Orders of Lenin and October Revolution, Red Banner V. I. Lenin Military-Political Academy, set up on instructions of the Communist Party 60 years ago, occupies a prominent place among them.

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The V. I. Lenin Military-Political Academy is the oldest multiprofile military-political educational institution. It trains deputy commanders of units (ships) for political affairs, political department workers for all branches of the Armed Forces and combat arms, military teachers and journalists. The political management personnel of the Soviet Army and Navy undergo advanced training here and social sciences instructors improve their qualifications. Political workers and military teachers of countries of the socialist community train at the Academy.

The Academy is guided in all its work by the Leninist theoretical heritage, decisions of party congresses and its Central Committee plenums, CPSU Central Committee decrees and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Further Development of the Higher School and an Increase in the Quality of Specialist Training" requires that higher educational institutions improve the professional conditioning and ideological-political indoctrination of trainees and reinforce ties with production and with the practice of building communism.

In arranging the training and indoctrination process in conformity with party instructions, the command element, political department and faculty take account of the profound qualitative improvements in the system of training political cadres which occurred after the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree dated 21 January 1967, entitled "On Measures for Improving Party-Political Work in the Soviet Army and Navy," and which were linked with transformations in military affairs and the requirement for a further step-up in ideological and organizational work among the military masses.

Changes in the system for training military cadres permitted the Academy to be staffed with officers who already had completed higher military-political and command military schools and who had considerable troop experience in party-political work. As a rule, first-year students have served at least five years among the troops after graduating from military schools.

Such a contingent of students naturally presents high demands on the organization and content of the training process. Many efforts were applied to elaborate new topical plans and programs and to search for more effective forms of training and indoctrination. Special attention is given to preserving continuity with the training process in higher military-political schools and in eliminating duplication, and to the organization of all work on a broader scientific basis with consideration of the specific nature of the practical endeavors of the political officer at the regimental and division level.

It is generally known that the basis of a political worker's professional training is made up of his ideological-theoretical conditioning; thorough mastery of the entire system of knowledge in the field of social sciences and the theory and practice of party-political work and training and

indoctrination of personnel; and high party qualities. USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov pointed out that the political worker is valued above all for his very profound ideological convictions, high party spirit, honesty and example in everything, and for a close, nonformal tie with the personnel. He emphasizes that the political worker "must be a party member in the highest sense of this word" ("Izbrannyye rechi i stat'i" [Selected Speeches and Articles], Moscow, Politizdat, 1979, pp 290, 289).

The task of shaping and developing in students a high ideological conviction and party spirit is complex and many-sided. It is accomplished through the common efforts of the entire academic collective, all faculties, chairs and departments, but above all by the professors and instructors and by party organizations of the chairs of social sciences. It is these sciences which have an important role to play in shaping the nonmaterial make-up of the political worker and in arming him with the theory and practice of party-political work and of the training and indoctrination of military personnel. It is not by chance that up to 54 percent of the training time in the Academy is set aside for studying social sciences, and over two-thirds of the time is set aside for this in the pedagogic faculty.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work" and by recommendations of the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers, the chairs of social sciences mobilize students for profound mastery of Marxism-Leninism--works by K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin, documents of party congresses, and works by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders.

The ideological and methodological training of political workers is improved and their indoctrination carried out in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and a constant readiness to defend the Motherland on the basis of a thorough study of Marxist-Leninist theory. Students develop a class approach to social phenomena, an active position in life, high political vigilance and a capability to wage a consistent struggle against bourgeois ideology and any forms of opportunism and revisionism.

All forms of educational and indoctrinational work are used to the maximum in the interests of ideological conditioning of Academy students. Special concern is shown for increasing the ideological and theoretical level of lectures and for increasing their significance in shaping the students' scientific thinking and Marxist-Leninist ideology. The chairs see to it that lectures bear a problems nature and reflect most fully the current issues of theory and practice and the contemporary achievements of social development.

An active search is carried on for methods of increasing the effectiveness of seminars as the most efficient form of strengthening knowledge and revealing the students' creative abilities. Individual interviews have

begun to be used widely in recent years. They allow the instructor not only to check a student's knowledge and give him assistance in studying Marxist-Leninist theory, but also to learn his abilities and character better and carry out in fact the principle of an individual approach in training and indoctrination. The efforts by chairs are aimed at improving the quality of the students' independent work--the primary method for mastering social sciences and acquiring skills and needs for a continuous augmentation of knowledge.

Mass political work contributes to the students' indoctrination in a spirit of communist ideology. There was great significance in theoretical conferences, seminars and interviews on the books by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev entitled "Aktual'nyye voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty KPSS" [Current Issues of Ideological Work of the CPSU], "Na strazhe mira i sotsializma" [Guarding Peace and Socialism], "Malaya Zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" [The Rebirth] and "Tselina" [The Virgin Lands].

Prominent party and state figures, leading workers of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, commanders and political workers from troop units, and representatives of armies of fraternal socialist countries speak regularly to Academy personnel. The students meet with scholars, figures of literature and the arts, and creative collectives. All this cannot help but have an effect on an improvement in the content of the training and indoctrination process.

Guided by Lenin's statement that a book knowledge of communism is worth absolutely nothing without work (see "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], XLI, 302), the command element, political department and faculty show constant concern for reinforcing the link between the training and indoctrination process and the development of practical skills in students. The Academy's contacts with the troops are strengthened to this end, there is an increase in the role of troop OJT and pedagogic practice during which the students' theoretical knowledge is reinforced and their professional skills and abilities are developed.

Academy students take an active part in sociopolitical activities and agitation-propaganda work. They hold classes in the party educational network, give lectures and briefings to personnel of the Moscow Garrison and at enterprises and establishments of the capital, and assist training institutions in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth. As a matter of fact, this helps assure realization of statements by the 25th CPSU Congress on communist ideology as an alloy of knowledge, conviction and practical action.

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The experience of Soviet military organizational development convincingly attests to the fact that for successful fulfillment of the tasks of training and indoctrinating soldiers, the political worker is obligated not only

to have a high ideological conditioning and possess well-developed organizational qualities, but also to know military affairs to perfection. The high military training of the political worker is a necessary condition of his authority and a most important factor in the effectiveness of party-political work.

During the Great Patriotic War our political workers often had to work as part of crews and combat teams and replace disabled commanders. Firm military knowledge, skills and abilities were required for this.

The students' military training is organized on the basis of Communist Party and Soviet government instructions on military matters, on the basis of USSR Minister of Defense orders, manuals and regulations, with consideration for the long-range development of military affairs, the needs of practice, achievements of scientific-technical progress, and the experience of the Great Patriotic War and contemporary exercises and maneuvers. It has the purpose, first of all, to provide Academy students with the necessary military knowledge, abilities and skills permitting them to carry on day-to-day work in the Army and Navy for maintaining high combat readiness of units and ships and organizing the precise and vigilant performance of combat watch by personnel. Secondly, it has the purpose of training them in methods of managing combat and political training and indoctrinating and training military personnel under conditions of the use of modern combat equipment and weapons, an improved troop organizational structure and a continuous development of military art. Thirdly, it has the goal of preparing them to accomplish combat missions under the difficult conditions of modern warfare.

A leading place is given to operational-tactical disciplines in military training. Students study the organization and combat capabilities of troops, management and support forces and facilities, and the content of the work by the commander, chief of staff and chiefs of services of units and combined units in organizing combat actions, in command and control, and in maintaining continuous coordination and comprehensive troop support. They learn to perform operational-tactical calculations, to make a substantiated decision for combat, to control troops firmly under difficult conditions, and to determine their place in organization of party-political work.

Much attention is given to the students' study of contemporary means of armed warfare and to acquiring practical skills in employing them. Accent here is placed on the fact that the important element in working with weapons and equipment is an ability to make full use of their combat and operational capabilities. For this it is important not only to know the design and procedure for servicing a system, but also to know the essence of physical processes occurring within it and to have the skills for its employment in combat.

During military training, serious importance is attached to fulfilling V. I. Lenin's instructions on the need for a thorough study of the probable



enemy so as to prevent both an underestimation and an overestimation of his capabilities. Only by knowing his strong and weak sides is it possible to organize the preparation of units and subunits correctly for the conduct of combat actions. In classes on operational-tactical and military-technical training, the students are oriented on the creative assimilation of combat experience of the Soviet Armed Forces. This experience is thoroughly analyzed and interpreted with consideration of changes which have occurred in the means and methods of armed warfare. This allows the development of practical recommendations for a further improvement in the quality of troop combat training.

The arming of political officers with firm skills in the organization of combat actions and command and control in combat is playing an ever-increasing role in addition to theoretical training. To this end there has been an increase in the number of practical classes, especially in the field, on combat facilities and in specially outfitted control points. Practical group exercises on the terrain produce much benefit. They are conducted against a specific tactical background and permit students to clarify the combat mission objectively, estimate the situation, make a decision, assign missions to subordinates, organize and carry out control and various kinds of support, and develop the necessary qualities of will.

Command and staff exercises held with the use of technical control facilities both in specially outfitted laboratories and in the field are of great importance in operational-tactical training. During exercises the students receive skills in performing functional duties in command, political and staff positions in a combat situation. They gain a deep understanding of the content, scope and methods of the work of various appointed officials and control entities in organizing for combat.

In recent years there has been an increase in the proportion of group exercises and command and staff exercises held through the joint efforts of the chairs of operational-tactical training and party-political work. Such classes allow an examination of problems in organizing party-political work in a close link and in conformity with the character of combat actions of the combat arms and branches of the Armed Forces. They also make it possible for the student to acquire skills in ideological and organizational work in a combat situation in the role of chief of a political entity, an officer in a combined unit's political department, or as deputy regimental commander or ship's commander for political affairs.

The Academy's command element, political department and chairs of operational-tactical training show constant concern for developing the training facility as a most important condition for increasing the quality of students' military training. A well-organized training center has been set up through the efforts of the academic collective. It has a troop firing range, moving-target tank gunnery range, tank weapons compound, smallbore range, tank training area and radio training range.

There is extensive use in the classes of specially outfitted control points, trainers, intercom facilities, monitoring gear and other equipment permitting the creation of a situation approximating real conditions of contemporary combat actions to the maximum and to ensure a high level of field, air and naval training for the students.

In their years of training the students thus receive fundamental knowledge in the field of operational-tactical and military-technical disciplines. They acquire the ability and practical skills of independent analysis of complex issues of military theory and practice and performance of duties as the commander, political worker or staff officer in units, aboard ships and in military educational institutions. Academy graduates who possess such training are capable not only of delving into combat training and organizing party-political work competently and knowledgeably, but also inspiring personnel by their personal example for exemplary performance of the missions assigned to them.

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The faculty plays a deciding role in shaping a communist ideology, high professional qualities and firm military knowledge in Academy students. Speaking to the youth, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that you are helped by your teachers to develop in yourselves the qualities necessary for a Soviet specialist. A great scholar and real teacher repeats himself in his pupils. The pupil takes the teacher's ideological conviction, attitude toward work, scientific erudition and work methodology (see "Aktual'nyye voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty KPSS" [Current Issues of Ideological Work of the CPSU], Moscow, Politizdat, 1978, I, 515).

The Academy has a highly skilled faculty. Well-known scholars and experienced practitioners conduct training and indoctrination work with the students at the Academy. Among them are 5 honored workers of science of the RSFSR, over 30 doctors of sciences and professors, and over 260 candidates of sciences and docents. Chiefs of faculties devote much attention to the indoctrination of students and to reinforcing their professional training. The training and scientific research departments contribute much effort to the work of training and indoctrinating the students.

Scientific research work, which has a constantly increasing scope, is aimed at accomplishing tasks of ideological-political conditioning and military training of students. In recent years alone a number of fundamental works have been developed and many textbooks and training aids published on current military problems of social sciences, on methodological issues of Soviet military science, on the theory and practice of party-political work and of personnel training and indoctrination, on exposing the military ideology of imperialism and on the criticism of anticommunism, reformism, right and "left" revisionism, Maoism and Zionism through the efforts of Academy scholars or with their participation. Special note should be made of such books as "Partiya i armiya" [The Party and the Army], "KPSS -- organizator

zashchity sotsialisticheskogo Otechestva" [The CPSU as the Organizer of Defense of the Socialist Homeland], "Voyna i armiya" [War and the Army], "Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya i vneshnyaya politika SSSR" [International Relations and Foreign Policy of the USSR] and "Partiyno-politicheskaya rabota v Sovetskikh Vooruzhennykh Silakh" [Party-Political Work in the Soviet Armed Forces]. The number of dissertations on social sciences is increasing and their quality improving. In three years and nine months of the 10th Five-Year Plan alone 16 doctoral and 320 candidate dissertations were defended in five specialized councils of the Academy.

Theoretical and practical science conferences of the professors and instructors play a large role in the Academy's scientific life. They are devoted to the most current issues of Marxist-Leninist science, military organizational development, and troop training and indoctrination. Here are the topics of some of the conferences: "Problems of Defense of the Socialist Homeland in Works by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev," "The Soviet Army is a School of Ideological-Moral Indoctrination of Soldiers" and "Current Problems of Ideological Work of the CPSU and Ways to Increase its Effectiveness in the Army and Navy."

The students take an active part in scientific research. Over 80 percent of them are members of the Military Science Society. Many students take part in all-union and all-Army contests for the best scientific project and usually win prize places. In 1978-1979 alone they received over 170 medals, diplomas, certificates and other awards.

The work of party organizations holds a significant place in resolving complex, important tasks facing the Academy. Being the foundation and cementing nucleus of chairs, departments and faculties, they represent an influential force.

Guided by demands of the 25th Party Congress that every party member be an example and model in observing moral principles established in Soviet society, the political department and party organizations are directing their work at instilling in party members a high sense of responsibility for belonging to the Leninist Party and for increasing their labor and social activeness. Constant concern is being shown for a further improvement in training and indoctrination and scientific research work and in improving the training of cadres of political workers, military teachers and journalists for the Soviet Armed Forces.

On the day of its 60th Anniversary, the Academy has the right to speak proudly of its graduates. During the stern years of the Great Patriotic War Lenin Academy graduates covered themselves with unfading glory. Today they are performing honorable service throughout the territory of our vast Motherland. They can be encountered on the shores of the Pacific and Baltic, in the Arctic and in the mountains of Turkmenistan. They work productively in units, combined units and higher echelons of the Army and Navy organism, and in military educational institutions. Everywhere the

Leninists perform their official duty of further strengthening the combat might of the Army and Navy and increasing their combat readiness with a high party responsibility. Many have been decorated with orders for combat exploits and for extensive work in communist and military indoctrination of Army and Navy personnel and in strengthening the defense might of the Soviet state, and for successes in combat and political training. Around 150 Academy graduates have been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, including cosmonauts Ye. V. Khrunov and V. M. Zholobov.

The Academy's services in preparing political cadres and in propagandizing Lenin's ideological-theoretical heritage are highly esteemed by the Communist Party and Soviet government. It has been awarded the orders of Lenin, October Revolution and Red Banner. The Academy also has been given awards from fraternal socialist countries--the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Mongolian People's Republic and the CSSR. All this permits the conclusion that the oldest forge of political cadres is honorably performing the missions assigned her and is providing her fledglings with good ideological conditioning and military training, thanks to which political workers are forged in practical work who are capable of implementing firmly and confidently the policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its demands for increasing the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces.

The Academy is obligated in all its success and achievements to the wise leadership of the Communist Party and the constant concern of its Leninist Central Committee and of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the USSR Defense Council, Mar SU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally. The Academy is given much attention and assistance by the USSR Minister of Defense, by the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and by military councils and political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces. This permits us to accomplish successfully the tasks of training and indoctrinating highly prepared political workers who are dedicated to the Communist Party and Soviet people.

Of course, the positive results of our work do not signify that we have no shortcomings or unresolved problems. In light of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Further Development of the Higher School and an Increase in the Quality of Specialist Training," and also recommendations by the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers, we must continue to raise the ideological conditioning of students, improve their professional training, strengthen the link between the training process and troop life, and elevate the role of the chairs as the Academy's chief element determining the content and unity of training, scientific and indoctrinational work.



We must improve the military training of students and contribute to an intensification of its practical direction. Much has to be done in the area of improving the methodology of instruction, the search for and adoption of the most effective and efficient forms for studying Marxist-Leninist theory, and the role of independent work. Much work has to be done to further improve the training facility and introduce technical training facilities into the training and indoctrination process.

There must be further improvement in political indoctrination work in the Academy aimed at strengthening discipline, execution, and responsibility for an assigned job. The efforts of the command element, political department and party organizations will continue to be directed toward an improvement in ideological-moral indoctrination of personnel and the development in students of high party qualities, professional expertise and a readiness to perform the missions assigned them honorably.

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The Military Political Academy proudly bears the name of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. The honor of bearing this name is great, but the responsibility also is great. The faculty, party organizations, and students of the Academy are full of desire to live and work in a Leninist manner. They synchronize their every step in practical work with V. I. Lenin. They carry his immortal ideas on defense of the socialist homeland and on strengthening of the Motherland's defensive might into the masses of Soviet military personnel. As with all Soviet citizens, they are preparing for a worthy celebration of the 110th Anniversary of the great Lenin's birth, the 35th Anniversary of the Victory over fascist German invaders, and the upcoming 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

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## POLITICAL TRAINING: PARTY MEMBERSHIP RIGHTS AND DUTIES

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[Article by Maj Gen I. Rogatin, chief of organizational-party work department of political directorate of the Ground Forces: "Duties and Rights of a CPSU Member." Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface.]

[Text] Each time you young party members open the Party Bylaws, you obviously direct attention to the fact that the duties and rights of a CPSU member are set forth together there in the first part. The duties are elaborated first, and then the rights. There is great meaning in this arrangement. While not belittling the rights granted a party member in any way, the Bylaws thus emphasize that the important element for a CPSU member is performance of party duty and the obligations voluntarily assumed. You recall that even in your petitions on joining the CPSU ranks you expressed, and gave a full account to yourself in so doing, a fervent desire to be ahead always and in everything and to be responsible for everything: for the party, for the collective and for the assigned job.

The party member's duties have not remained unchanged or identical in all periods of the party's life and activities. They stemmed from those tasks which the party was accomplishing. Therefore they have been modified, updated and supplemented at various stages of the struggle. Prior to the Revolution and in the first years after October, local party organizations themselves specified in their documents the duties of their members based on fundamental guidelines of party congresses and working conditions, striving to achieve a maximum output of effort from them for the overall cause of the Revolution. The range of actions of each CPSU member became ever broader and his responsibility for overall affairs and his own acts rose with an increase in the scale and complexity of the tasks of socialist construction. The need arose for a fuller definition of duties and rights.

Taking account of the experience already gained, the 17th party congress (1934) updated and specified the party member's duties and for the first time introduced a special point in the Bylaws on the duties of a party

member. The Bylaws were supplemented in 1939 at the 18th congress with a point on the rights of a party member. A resolution of the congress pointed out that "such an addition to the Party Bylaws corresponds to an increase in party members' activeness and has exceptional meaning for increasing their responsibility for party affairs..." Other amendments were subsequently made to provisions of the Bylaws on the party member's duties and rights. But no matter which of these changes we mention, they always had the primary goal of assuring the party's combat effectiveness and the high activeness of party members in conformity with V. I. Lenin's behest "to raise the title and significance of the party member higher, higher and higher..."

The duties and rights of a party member are presented most fully in the present Bylaws adopted by the 22d congress, with additions and amendments introduced by the 23d and 24th party congresses. The Bylaws reflect the heightened role of the CPSU and each party member in social progress in the stage of mature socialism. Provisions of the Bylaws help the CPSU member above all in understanding the chief element for himself--the enormous personal responsibility for implementing party policy, and to clearly define his place in accomplishing tasks which arise and in indoctrinating people.

The obligations of a party member as defined by the CPSU Bylaws stem from Leninist conditions of party membership and are dictated by the demands of life and the interests of the Soviet people's struggle for building communism. They are formulated in conformity with the most important CPSU program provisions. The duties taken as a whole show what a party member should be and how he must work and live to justify his high title. Only the meticulous performance of all duties fixed in the Bylaws without exception makes the party member a genuine political fighter. And like all CPSU members, military party members perform them strictly. At the same time, the features of Armed Forces organization and the character of missions they perform determined the need for clarifying certain duties for military party members. These clarifications are presented in the Instructions to CPSU Organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy, approved by the party Central Committee.

Let us dwell on specific duties of CPSU members in the Bylaws.

As stated in the CPSU Program, creation of a material and technical base of communism is the primary economic task of the party and people. And in the foreground of the Bylaws is the duty of a party member to struggle for creating a material and technical base of communism, to serve as an example of a communist attitude toward work, to increase labor productivity, to act as the pioneer in everything new and progressive, to support and disseminate foremost experience, to master equipment, to improve his skills, and to safeguard and augment public and socialist property--the basis of the Soviet Motherland's might and prosperity.

Instructions to CPSU organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy specify the duties of military party members and require them to play a vanguard role in combat and political training, in fulfilling the military oath and military regulations, in maintaining high discipline in subunits, units, aboard ships and in educational institutions, and for setting a personal example in performing official duties.

As we can see, the demands of the Bylaws for party members in the Armed Forces, of which we are speaking, are linked inseparably with the tasks of strengthening the defensive might of the USSR, which ensures successful communist construction in our country, in every possible way.

In carrying out these requirements, party members act as reliable assistants to commanders and set a high personal example in training, in mastering weapons and equipment, and in the struggle for maintaining firm regulation order in everything. The best evidence of this are the results of the training year which has ended, and the contribution made by every CPSU member to the results achieved.

I will cite just one example. Sr Lt S. Belikov, a young party member and a platoon commander, pledged to take his subunit into the ranks of outstanding. It stands to reason that such a goal can be achieved only if every soldier makes a worthy contribution to the overall success. And the young party member himself worked long and selflessly. He persistently studied weapons and equipment and kept all subordinates in his field of view. He worked additionally with many of them in the field, at the range, and in the classroom, taking advantage of every minute free of scheduled classes. He brought in otlichniki of combat and political training and the best specialists to assist the laggards. All this created a businesslike atmosphere in the subunit collective. As a result, the goal set for the platoon was achieved and the platoon became outstanding. Sr Lt Belikov himself distinguished himself in an exercise. He was promoted to the next military rank ahead of schedule for successes in military labor.

And we have many such as Belikov. For example, in many party organizations of subunits 80-100 percent of party members perform their party and military duty excellently and completed the training year with honor.

But we will say immediately for the sake of justice that far from all young party members serve and perform their regulation duties in this manner. For example, at a recent party report-election meeting the comrades who spoke rightfully criticized Lt V. Volkov, a young party member, for the fact that he did not fulfill his socialist pledges in this training year. The fact is that the party member was called upon to attract the people by his personal example to perform an assigned job in an exemplary manner. V. I. Lenin said that "party members must be in the forefront of everyone in labor discipline and energy."



The role of a party member's personal example is especially great in the most difficult situation and under complex conditions: in tactical exercises, in flights, on deployments; on combat watch in peacetime; and in combat in wartime. The steadfast endurance of hardships and deprivations of campaign and combat life, the high combat activeness, and the necessary word at the necessary moment always have been and remain the primary elements of a party member's influence on the soldiers around him.

In the Central Committee Report to the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that "every party member must be highly idealistic, an active party fighter, and a right-flanker in the ranks of builders of communism." For the party member, personal results are inseparable, as we know, from the successes of his comrades and the collective. He is called upon to attract comrades to new achievements by his own example, word and deed. By his entire conduct he is called upon to create a healthy moral atmosphere in the collective which inspires each and every person to work with high quality, to give all his effort and knowledge to the common cause and to perform his duty faultlessly.

Public socialist property is the basis of the economic might of our country and of its Armed Forces. In the Army and Navy this is our powerful combat equipment and weapons, uniforms, gear and military property. Their damage or loss may do serious harm both to troop combat training and the indoctrination of personnel. The Instruction to CPSU Organizations in the Army and Navy demands that party members and party organizations struggle against "mismanagement, misappropriation and squandering of state funds and against other deficiencies doing harm to the combat readiness of units (ships) and subunits." To safeguard socialist property also means to guard it vigilantly while on guard duty at military, industrial and other state installations.

By influencing the masses by personal example, the party member is obligated to be an active conductor of party ideas and decisions and to be its political fighter. This requires him to be armed constantly with thorough knowledge and to be an ideologically mature and politically trained person. This is why the CPSU Bylaws prescribe one of the duties to be that party members master Marxist-Leninist theory, increase their ideological level and contribute to the development and indoctrination of the new person. Materials of the 25th Party Congress state that the CPSU is organizing the work of communist indoctrination, as well as its entire revolutionary-transformational work, on a firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory. The study of revolutionary theory permits a party member to develop qualities needed by a member of the Leninist Party, to increase his awareness and to develop a Marxist-Leninist outlook. This then determines his attitude toward the performance of all other duties and helps him better orient himself in life, accomplish practical tasks correctly and in reality justify the high title of party fighter.

I recently had occasion to chat with WO D. Smagin, a young party member. He is successfully mastering the program in the system of political training. He is working systematically on primary sources, studying the works of Lenin on his own and regularly turning to the speeches and appearances by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Smagin has a personal library. His good conditioning helps him to always be on top of party requirements and perform military duty in exemplary fashion. He is a highly skilled specialist and a master of his work.

The publication of books by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev entitled "Malaya Zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" [The Rebirth] and "Tselina" [The Virgin Lands] was a major event in the ideological-political life of the party and country. With their every line, these books serve our common cause and teach party members deep ideals and utter devotion to their Motherland and party duty.

The CPSU Bylaws also have a requirement to wage a resolute struggle against all manifestations of bourgeois ideology. And who is most successfully capable of waging this struggle? Again, the person who himself has matured ideologically and who can counter subversive political and ideological work of the class enemy with profound conviction and political vigilance.

The party proceeds from the assumption that "building communism is a job for the hands of the people and for their energy and intellect." For this reason the party demands that every party member live in the midst of the masses, be able to find an approach to the masses, know their needs and queries, be concerned for their satisfaction and lift them up for the struggle to fulfill the plans of building communism. The party set as one of the most important tasks the development in Soviet citizens of a Marxist-Leninist outlook and the necessary ideological-political and moral qualities. Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress state that "the strength of our system lies in the awareness of the masses. And the party considers its constant concern to be the development of communist awareness and the readiness, will and ability to build communism." One of the most important obligations of a party member stems from this central task of ideological work of party organizations--not only to master Marxist-Leninist theory, but also to propagandize it actively among the workers.

Here is how the CPSU Bylaws word it: to implement party decisions firmly and steadfastly, to explain to the masses the party's policy, to facilitate a strengthening and expanding of party ties with the people, to display sensitiveness and attention toward people, and to respond opportunely to the queries and needs of the workers; to take an active part in the country's political life, in managing state affairs and in economic and cultural organizational development, to set the example in performing public duty and help in the development and strengthening of communist social relations; to be an active conductor of the ideas of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism into the working masses; to contribute in every possible way to strengthening the USSR's defensive might and to wage a steadfast struggle for peace and friendship among nations.

In conformity with requirements of the Party Bylaws, the Instruction to CPSU Organizations in the Army and Navy obligates military party members to implement party policy in the Armed Forces firmly and consistently, to strengthen their combat might with all their work, to rally personnel about the Communist Party, to indoctrinate soldiers in a spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, utter dedication to the socialist Motherland, inviolable unity and fraternal friendship among nations of the USSR, class hatred toward the imperialists and all enemies of communism; to mobilize personnel for maintaining high vigilance and combat readiness of units, for exemplary performance of combat and political training missions, and for mastering equipment and weapons; to perform work of strengthening one-man command and military discipline; and to indoctrinate service personnel in a spirit of faultless execution of their military duty and the orders and instructions of commanders and superiors.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work" and the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers held in Moscow orient all of us toward an even more vigorous conduct of propaganda and agitation. The decree stresses that "every party member, no matter where he works, must be a propagandist and conductor of ideas of the Leninist Party and must give all his knowledge and all the strength of his soul to this exceptionally important cause."

This is the more important for us because some young soldiers who are party members still do not display the proper effort in increasing their ideological level and are insufficiently active in performing political indoctrination work with personnel. Take WO K. Soloveyko as an example. He is not a bad specialist. On the whole, he performs official duties conscientiously, but he does poor work on himself and does not consider it his duty to indoctrinate subordinates painstakingly. He is succeeding in political training only at a satisfactory level. And just how can we keep from reminding CPSU members who conduct themselves in such a manner that the party member's standard of life is both self-indoctrination and the indoctrination of others, convincing people of the grandeur of those ideals which live in the hearts of party fighters and which determine their life, training and service? This also goes for young officer party members who are supervisors. It is their duty to constantly remember their calling as a CPSU member, to show concern for the indoctrinational consequences of their decisions and actions, to combine high exactingness toward people with their indoctrination in a capable manner, and to be sincere and responsive toward them. The fact is that all this stems directly and immediately from the party member's duties in the Bylaws and is determined by requirements of the Instruction to CPSU Organizations in the Army and Navy.

In becoming familiar with the Party Program, every party member has read that "the party will continue to strengthen the unity and solidity of its ranks and keep the banner of Marxism-Leninism pure." And then, in turning to the CPSU Bylaws, he obviously could not help but note that in conformity with this program proposition, a number of obligations are imposed on a

party member which contribute to a strengthening of the party. Let us name them: to strengthen the party's ideological and organizational unity in every possible way; to safeguard the party against its penetration by people unworthy of the high title of party member; to implement party decisions firmly and steadfastly; to display vigilance and to keep party and state secrets; to conduct the party line steadfastly in selecting cadres by their political and job qualities and to be irreconcilable in all instances where Leninist principles of the selection and indoctrination of cadres are violated; and to observe party and state discipline, which is equally mandatory for all party members.

The young party member may ask: What does it mean in practice to strengthen party unity? This means to struggle vigorously to carry out party decisions which reflect party policy. It is generally known that the unity of party ranks is assured above all by the fact that Marxism-Leninism comprises the party's ideological foundation and that it brings together people having a common ultimate social goal. Ideological unity is supplemented and secured by a unity of organization and is assured by strict party discipline. Lenin teaches that genuine unity is impossible without a unity of will and action. Lenin pointed out that when a decision has been made, "we /all/, party members, /act as one person/." This is why the party requires unconditional fulfillment by its members of the proposition that after discussion and decisionmaking there must be full unity of action: All party members struggle to implement it.

But what do our party collectives still have occasion to encounter, albeit rarely? A party decision is being made and everyone votes for it unanimously. But some time passes, and before the next meeting the secretary informs the party members on how the decision of the previous meeting is being fulfilled. In so doing he often reports what has not been done and names the parties guilty of this. A proposal is made mechanically: "Take note of." But perhaps it should not have been taken note of, but a strict accounting demanded of the persons guilty of violating party discipline? This would have been a good lesson for everyone present at the meeting, especially the young party members: Once assigned, fulfill it! One cannot help but reckon with the will of the party collective.

Discipline in the CPSU is conscientious and identical for all party members. The party, its Bylaws state, has one discipline and one law for all party members, regardless of their merits or the posts they hold.

The responsibility of the party member grows steadfastly and his discipline becomes stronger if he takes an active part in the life and work of the party organization and does his bit for the common cause. But sometimes one has occasion to hear, most often from young comrades still unskilled in party affairs, such statements: "I would have fulfilled the assignment, but you know, it didn't suit me for some reason." What can be said on this account? Of course, it is necessary to give consideration to a person's inclinations, life experience and, finally, his desire. But on the other



hand, in the interests of the matter a party member always must be ready to waive his own "I wish" for the sake of the common "have to," and carry out everything assigned him by the party organization with genuine discipline.

The young party member has heard more than once that criticism and self-criticism are a tested method of work and proper indoctrination of cadres and a constantly acting tool of our party in a struggle against shortcomings. V. I. Lenin wrote that "it is the party members' duty not to hush up the weaknesses of their movement, but to criticize them frankly in order to get rid of them as quickly and as efficiently as possible." The 25th CPSU Congress devoted much attention to developing truthful, socially significant criticism and sincere self-criticism. Their role was reemphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree on ideological work, which states that where criticism and self-criticism are not highly regarded and where publicity is lacking in public affairs, direct harm is done to the activeness of the masses. It is in the activeness of the masses that an important source of strength of the socialist system lies.

This is why one of the mandatory requirements of the Bylaws placed on a party member is the demand to develop criticism and self-criticism, to reveal shortcomings boldly and seek to eliminate them, to fight against showiness, conceit, self-complacency and favoritism, to give a decisive rebuff to all attempts at pressuring criticism, to act against all actions damaging the party and state, and to report them to party entities right up to the CPSU Central Committee.

Standards of party life affirming the necessity and importance of criticism and self-criticism are fully mandatory for Armed Forces party organizations as well. The Instruction to CPSU Organizations in the Army and Navy imposes the obligation on Army and Navy party members to boldly reveal shortcomings in personnel training and indoctrination, in party-political work, in the activities of party committees (bureaus) and political entities, in material and everyday support to personnel; and to do battle against shortcomings damaging to combat readiness. Criticism of orders and instructions by commanders and superiors is not permitted.

Party criticism is particularly in full voice at party report-election meetings being held among the troops. It is true that one could wish for more active participation by young party members in the work of the meetings. Some of them refrain from presentations under the pretext of "we have to learn ourselves more than to teach others." For example, Party Member V. Smorodinov, who never once had spoke in a half-year although there are shortcomings in the subunit, was subjected to criticism in one of the party report-election meetings. The comrades had the right to expect not only criticism, but also self-criticism of him. But how did Smorodinov act? According to the principle of "keeping the peace and loving the peace, you don't bother me and I won't bother you." And the party members expressed themselves correctly on this score. They said that a CPSU member's awareness and conscience cannot be reconciled with what hinders the achievement

of higher goals in combat training. Our rule must be: If you see a defect, don't pass it by! As a gardener prunes extra branches and the tree becomes only stronger because of this, so criticism and self-criticism of shortcomings strengthen even more not only the collective, but every person as well and help eliminate everything hindering our growth and success. The high title of party member obligates him to be a consistent and irreconcilable fighter against all shortcomings which reduce combat readiness even to the slightest extent. The tested weapon of criticism and self-criticism is used for this purpose.

Until now we have been speaking about what the high title of party member obligates a person to do and what the CPSU demands of its members. But as already was said earlier, the party member also has extensive rights in addition to duties. They also are fixed in the Bylaws. We are not speaking of any kind of privileges over nonparty members but, to the contrary, about rights which only allow the party member to perform party duties better. That is how it was and that is how it is now. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that "party members have no privileges except for one: to give themselves to the common cause more than others and to struggle and work better than others for its triumph. Party members have no special rights except for one: to be always in front, to be where it is more difficult."

The CPSU Bylaws grant a party member the right to elect and be elected to party entities. This right stems from the principle of democratic centralism, one of the provisions of which is the elective status of all managing party entities. The Bylaws not only reinforce this right, they in fact ensure implementation of this right by the profoundly democratic character of advancement and discussion of candidates and by the voting procedure defined by the Instruction on Elections to Managing Party Entities, approved by the party Central Committee. Party meeting participants and delegates to a party conference or congress themselves establish the quantitative make-up of the party entity being elected. They determine the number of candidates entered on the ballot and on the basis of secret ballot form the personal composition of the elective party entity.

Elections to managing party entities held on a broad democratic basis ensure election of the most worthy, exemplary party members to these entities. For example, at a recent report-election meeting Lt M. Baykov was elected deputy secretary of a company party organization. What was said about him? A foremost unit officer. His platoon became outstanding from results of the training year. Baykov performs much indoctrinational work with personnel, and he is sensitive and attentive toward them. He enjoys deserved authority and respect among party members.

It is also difficult to overestimate the importance of a CPSU member's right to discuss matters of party politics and practical activities freely, to make suggestions and to express his opinion frankly and defend it at party meetings, conferences, congresses, at sessions of party committees and in the party press. The fact is that free discussion is a very important means

for shaping common views on particular matters, for developing the most advisable decisions, and for each party member to clarify his role in resolving an urgent problem or a common issue. The CPSU Bylaws note that the free and businesslike discussion of matters of party politics in individual party organizations or in the party as a whole is an inalienable right of a party member and an important principle of intraparty democracy.

The party stands strictly on guard over this right of a party member, but it should be said immediately that it is possible to discuss questions of party life and to express and defend one's opinion only before the decision is made by the party entity, party organization, conference or congress. After that the party member is obligated to subordinate himself to the will of the majority and fulfill its decision regardless of whether or not he personally agrees with it. Only this understanding of the right in question by the party member attests to his high party spirit.

A party member's right to discuss questions of party life freely also is linked closely with his right to criticize any party member at party meetings, conferences, congresses or committee plenums regardless of the post he holds. This is simultaneously a duty, of which we already spoke, and a right of the CPSU member. As a right, it gives him an opportunity to reveal shortcomings and participate in a struggle against everything interfering with successful accomplishment of party goals and tasks and its policy, decisions and demands placed on the Armed Forces.

The Bylaws not only impose an obligation on a party member and grant him the right to criticism, but also provide certain guarantees against pressure and reprisals for it. The CPSU Bylaws state: "Persons guilty of suppressing criticism and persecuting for criticism must be held for strict party accountability right up to expulsion from the CPSU's ranks." The right to criticism now is also fixed in the USSR Constitution. It is guaranteed by the duty of officials to react in a businesslike manner to citizens' suggestions and criticisms.

It remains to note that proper understanding of the significance of criticism and self-criticism and bold use of this weapon by the party member, including the young party member, is an important condition for fulfilling his role as a party fighter and for shaping an active position in life. A person who does not use this means willingly or unwillingly dooms himself to the role of a passive observer. But passiveness and indifference are contraindicated for the CPSU member and are incompatible with his high title.

A party member's duties and rights act as one whole. They are organically interconnected and do not exist separately. There are no rights without duties, just as there are no duties without rights. Only in the unity of duties and rights and in their inseparable combination does a party member have all necessary conditions to live, work and fight in a Leninist manner, to bear the title of party member on high and to serve his party and the Soviet people with trust and truth.

In preparing for the 110th Anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, military party members are honorably performing the high mission of CPSU fighters and they are struggling with full awareness of their personal responsibility for the assigned job for further increasing the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

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## INDOCTRINATION OUTLINE: SIGNIFICANCE OF GPW VICTORY

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 23, Dec 79 signed to press 19 Nov 79 pp 65-73

[Indoctrination outline for "instructors of group political classes" prepared by Col I. Semenov: "The Great Victory"<sup>1</sup>]

[Excerpts] Classes on this topic are designed to contribute to soldiers' thorough and comprehensive understanding of the enormous world-historic significance of the Victory by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War, the leading role of the Communist Party in achieving this Victory, and its objective principles. A study of the topic should help soldiers understand even better the need for vigilant and reliable defense of our revolutionary achievements, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and unremitting combat readiness.

Four hours are allotted for study of the topic. It is advisable to allocate them in the following manner: Assign 2 hours for lecture (narrative) and 2 hours for a seminar (discussion). It is recommended that the students' independent preparation be arranged in the evening hours.

It is desirable to cover the following primary issues in the lecture (narrative): 1. International imperialism as the perpetrator of World War II. Fascist Germany's attack on the USSR. The party as the inspirer and organizer of national struggle against the enemy. 2. Primary battles of the Great Patriotic War. 3. Sources of the Soviet people's Victory, its importance and historical lessons.

It should be noted in a brief introduction that in May 1980 the Soviet people, and all progressive mankind along with them, will celebrate a banner date--the 35th anniversary of Victory over Hitler fascism, the darkest offspring of world reaction in all history. Our people's victory in this most difficult of wars belongs to those events which will not fade in memory over the centuries.

1. Material for political classes on the topic "World Historic Significance and Sources of Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War. The Communist Party as the Inspirer and Organizer of the Victory of the Soviet People and Their Armed Forces."

Achieved at the cost of enormous sacrifices and unprecedented deprivations and at the cost of an unbelievable exertion of all forces, the Victory visibly and convincingly showed the vitality and indestructibility of the first socialist state in the world. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev notes in the book "Malaya Zemlya" that "our Victory is a high watermark in the history of mankind. It showed the magnificence of our socialist Motherland and the omnipotence of communist ideals. It gave astounding models of selflessness and heroism..."

In celebrating each year of the Victory holiday, Soviet citizens mentally return to that menacing time when the flame of the great battle blazed almost four years on our land. They sacredly revere the memory of those who gave their lives in fierce battle against the hated enemy for the freedom and independence of the Soviet homeland and for the liberation of the world's nations from fascist enslavement. The Great Patriotic War not only was an opposition of two armies, but an uncompromising clash of two opposite systems. In battles against the fascist aggressor, Soviet citizens were defending the cause of the Great October, their native Soviet power and the socialist system. They were defending the freedom and independence of other states and nations. And they endured in this battle and routed the invaders.

Fascism was overthrown 35 years ago, but lessons of the past war call for vigilance. While imperialism exists on earth, there remains the danger of a outbreak of new wars and military conflicts. Therefore it is the duty and primary obligation of every Soviet soldier to be on guard always, in constant combat readiness.

It is recommended that students preparing for classes on the topic study V. I. Lenin's work "Sotsialisticheskoye otechestvo v opasnosti!" [The Socialist Homeland in Danger!] ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], XXXV, 357-358); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report "Report of the CPSU Central Committee and the Party's Next Tasks in Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXV s'yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], pp 22-24, 75-76, 83); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's memoirs "Malaya Zemlya"; the report by USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov entitled "Shest'desyat let na strazhe zavoyevaniy Velikogo Oktyabrya. Izbrannyye rechi i stat'i" [Sixty Years Guarding the Achievements of the Great October: Selected Speeches and Articles] (Politizdat, 1979, pp 22-40); and the text for political classes "Na strazhe rodiny" [Guarding the Motherland] (Voyenizdat, 1978, Chapter 3).

During study of the topic it is desirable to arrange a viewing of films and film clips reflecting the exploit of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War; and to arrange meetings with participants of the war and Army and Navy veterans, and a visit to museums and rooms of combat glory.

In the seminar class (in the discussion) the following questions can be discussed: 1. Imperialism as the perpetrator of World War II. 2. Primary battles of the Great Patriotic War and their military-political significance. 3. The CPSU as the inspirer and organizer of the Victory of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces. 4. The world-historic significance and primary sources of the Victory. 5. Always be on guard, in constant combat readiness.

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## INDOCTRINATION OUTLINE: SOCIALISM VERSUS CAPITALISM

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[Indoctrination outline "for instructors of group political classes"  
prepared by Col V. Khrobostov, Candidate of Historical Sciences: "The Main  
Contradiction of the Present Epoch"<sup>1</sup>]

[Text] Study of this topic is designed to help students gain a deeper perception of the character and content of the modern era and the features in the manifestation of imperialism's aggressiveness at the present stage of its general crisis; and help them understand the irreconcilability of the socialist and bourgeois ideologies as well as the need for every possible increase in combat training, discipline, vigilance and the readiness to defend the great achievements of socialism.

Two hours are allotted for study of the topic (for lecture or a narrative).  
1. is desirable to arrange the students' independent work in evening hours.

It is advisable to cover the following primary issues in the lecture (narrative): 1. Character of the modern era. Features in the manifestation of imperialism's aggressiveness at the present stage of its general crisis. 2. Peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. Irreconcilability of the socialist and bourgeois ideologies. 3. The personnel's tasks for further increasing vigilance and combat readiness.

It should be noted in a brief introductory remark that the historical opposition of the two opposite social systems is characterized by the constantly changing correlation of forces in favor of socialism. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, speaking on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary, remarked that "in today's turbulent world our socialist community has solid ground under our feet. We created it ourselves by striving for a steady progress of our economies, by developing socialist democracy, by ensuring a constant growth in the welfare of our nations and by strengthening our defense through common efforts.

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1. Material for political classes on the topic "Contradiction between Socialism and Imperialism: The Main Contradiction of the Modern Era."



Marxism-Leninism teaches that our social system does not contain within itself sources of war, while forces are constantly operating in imperialist states which are capable of disrupting the peace. As V. I. Lenin remarked, imperialism is distinguished by the least love of peace and freedom and by the greatest, most general development of militarists (see "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], XXXVII, 248). This statement by Lenin fully retains its current nature even today. It was said at the 25th CPSU Congress that although the opportunities for aggressive acts by imperialism now have been eroded considerably, its nature remains the same. Therefore the peaceloving forces must display high vigilance.

Soviet military personnel are utterly devoted to the party and government and steadfastly fulfill the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the high constitutional duty of reliable defense of the socialist homeland. Together with their brothers in arms from Warsaw Pact member nations, they persistently improve military expertise, discipline and combat readiness and vigilantly guard the peaceful labor of our peoples and the great achievements of socialism.

#### 1. Character of the Modern Era. Features in the Manifestation of Imperialism's Aggressiveness at the Present Stage of Its General Crisis

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened a new page in world history. It crushed the system of exploitation and oppression in Russia and put an end to capitalism's undivided rule over one-sixth of the territory on Earth. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked that "the unforgettable days of October rocked the entire planet. A new historical era began: an era of revolutionary rejuvenation of the world, an era of transition to socialism and communism. There began the path along which hundreds of millions of people go today and along which all mankind is predestined to proceed" ("Leninskim kursom" [With a Leninist Course], VI, 577). A new socialist system arose. The world thus split into two opposite camps--socialism and capitalism.

After World War II socialist revolutions were victorious in a number of states of Europe, Asia and Latin America. A world socialist system formed. The opposition of socialism and capitalism assumed broader scope. It now unfolded between two systems--socialist and capitalist.

One must understand the character of the modern era and its main contradiction in order to better understand the essence of this opposition, its features, and its influence on society's development. The Declaration of the 1960 Conference of Representatives of Communist and Working Parties stated: "Our era, which primarily consists of a transition from capitalism to socialism, as begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution, is an era of struggle of two opposing social systems, an era of socialist revolutions and national liberation revolutions, an era of the downfall of imperialism and elimination of the colonial system, an era of transition to the path of socialism by more and more nations, and of the triumph of socialism and communism on a worldwide scale."

The international working class and its main offspring--the world system of socialism--stands at the center of the modern era. The fundamental changes which occurred on our planet after World War II are linked specifically with its appearance and development. The might and example of countries of the socialist community are augmenting the revolutionary capabilities of the international working class and contributing to the progress of the entire liberation movement. The working class of capitalist countries is stepping up a struggle against monopolies and their reactionary politics under the favorable influence of real socialism.

Conversion of the world communist movement into the most influential force of modern times is a characteristic feature of our era. There were a total of 10 communist parties in the world in 1918. A year later there were already 30, and they brought together 400,000 persons in their ranks. The exploiting classes took advantage of all political, economic and ideological means and of repressions to destroy or undermine the communist movement. But despite persecutions and the atrocities of the reaction, the army of communists grew and continues to grow and strengthen organizationally and politically. Communist parties now function in many countries around the world and bring together tens of millions of persons. They are in the vanguard of the nations' struggle against imperialism and for a revolutionary reconstruction of society.

The national liberation movement is one of the main revolutionary forces of modern times. It was noted at the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers that "detente and success in the cause of peace and international security are creating more favorable conditions for further development of the nations' struggle for their national liberation and for social progress. Having cast off the yoke of colonialism and reactionary dictatorial regimes, many of them are taking the path of socialist orientation."

It is important to note that each historic era has its own inherent contradictions. For example, the capitalistic system is characterized by contradictions between labor and capital, between the exploited and the exploiters, between imperialistic and dependent countries and, finally, among the capitalist states themselves. With the appearance of world socialism these contradictions in capitalist society not only did not disappear, but were sharply aggravated. At the same time, a new contradiction appeared: the contradiction of world order between two socially opposite systems. It reflects the main content of our era--a transition from capitalism to socialism on a worldwide scale. This contradiction also is determining because the fate of mankind depends on the progress and results of the struggle between the socialist system and capitalist system. It is not by chance that the entire world and all decisive spheres of public life--economics, politics, ideology and culture--represent the arena of struggle of the two systems.

The main contradiction of the modern era thus knows no equal in depth or scale or anything at all similar in the history of mankind. The fact is

that we are speaking not simply about the replacement of one social-economic formation by another, but about the elimination of exploiting orders in general and the transition to a new, classless social system--the communist system. This is why the struggle between socialism and capitalism bears an all-encompassing, irreconcilable character.

It should be emphasized here that the substantiation of the content and main contradiction of the modern era provided in the documents of the CPSU and other fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties is subjected to furious attacks on the part of revisionists of every stripe and attacks by the present Peking leaders, who betrayed the cause of socialism. The Maoists deny the determining influence of the struggle of the two social systems on the fate of mankind and attempt to counter world socialism with a national liberation movement and to distort the teaching by K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin on the historic role of the proletariat. They belittle the importance of the working movement in developed capitalist countries. Peking's leaders have ended up on a frankly antisocialist course. The Soviet Union--the first country of socialism, in the vanguard of all progressive forces--our social system and the Communist Party have been subjected to particularly malicious attacks on the part of China's leaders.

But history does not develop according to the fabrications of slanderers, but according to objective laws revealed by Marxism-Leninism. The world system of socialism--the leading revolutionary force and the bulwark of the anti-imperialist movement--is winning more and more victories in the gigantic struggle against capitalism. The enormous social changes which have occurred throughout the world in the last six decades confirmed Lenin's conclusion that imperialism is the eve of the social revolution of the proletariat and that it is a dying capitalism (see "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XXVII, 308; XXX, 163). The irreversible process of a deepening of the general crisis of imperialism has been occurring since the victory of the Great October up to the present time. The general crisis of capitalism is the principle revealed by V. I. Lenin "of the downfall of capitalism across the board and the birth of a socialist society" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XXXVI, 48).

Imperialism is seeking a way out of the general crisis gripping it on the path of military preparations. But attempts by the most aggressive imperialist circles to draw the world into a new spiral of the arms race are turning into an intensification of economic difficulties for them. The fact is that even without that, the annual preparations of NATO countries are equivalent to having the entire gross national product of Italy tossed down the drain each year.

Military expenditures of the United States, the main country of capitalism, have reached a level which it has not known in its entire 200 years of history: \$141.2 billion. But even this is little for the insatiable appetites of the bosses of the military-industrial complex. As recently stated by American Senator A. Cranston, referring to authoritative Pentagon

sources, the administration is developing at forced tempos a new five-year program for reinforcing U.S. military might. It will provide for an annual increase of 5 percent in the military budget.

Washington is vigorously supporting the accelerated modernization of NATO's Armed Forces and for reinforcing U.S. "military presence" in important strategic and economic parts of the world. According to the program adopted at last year's Washington session of the NATO Council, the Armed Forces of the North Atlantic Alliance are being considerably increased in Central Europe. Today they already number over three million soldiers, around 8,000 American nuclear warheads, over 3,000 aircraft, over 11,000 tanks and a large number of other military equipment. The latest American military hardware arrives regularly at hundreds of U.S. military bases located in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union. In particular, an army brigade was moved additionally to West Germany, several squadrons of F-15 fighters arrived there, the airborne potential is being built up and strategic stockpiles are being created.

The dangerous plans for locating new types of American nuclear missile weapons on the territory of Western Europe are causing serious alarm. Their purpose is to disrupt the balance of forces which has taken shape in Europe and ensure military superiority for the NATO bloc. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, speaking on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary, emphasized that "with regard to the Soviet Union, I repeat again and again: We are not striving for military superiority. Our intention never has been and is not to threaten any state or group of states. Our strategic doctrine has a strictly defensive direction. Assertions that the Soviet Union is building up its military might on the European Continent on a scale uncalled for by defense needs has nothing in common with reality. This is conscious deception of the public at large.

"We want peace, a firm peace, in Europe as in all other parts of our planet. This is the fundamental basis of our foreign policy and its backbone. We are conducting this policy consistently and steadfastly."

The socialist community is showing mankind the real paths to peace. In his Berlin speech, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev advanced a broad program of measures designed to supplement political detente with military detente and to ease the international situation substantially. After consultation with other Warsaw Pact member nations, the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in western parts of the USSR in comparison with the present level on the condition that there will be no additional deployment of such nuclear weapons in Western Europe. As a good-will gesture, the USSR unilaterally decided to reduce the size of its troops in Central Europe. During the year up to 20,000 Soviet military personnel, a thousand tanks and other military hardware were removed from the territory of the GDR during the year.



These initiatives are an example of the USSR's responsible attitude toward the most acute problems of modern times. The Soviet proposals caused confusion in leading circles of a number of western powers, especially the United States. The fact is that they deal a telling blow to the myth of the so-called "Soviet military threat" and once again convincingly prove the Soviet people's sincere desire for peace and for eliminating the danger of a new world war. But leaders of the aggressive NATO bloc still are not showing a readiness to follow the USSR's example. As before, they are hunting up fictitious excuses to carry out their dangerous plans.

The Maoists--accomplices of imperialism--are introducing serious complications to the present international situation. The Chinese leadership openly shifted to positions being defended by the most reactionary imperialist circles. Together with the latter, they are striving to weaken world socialism and are supporting imperialistic military-political blocs and the aggressive politics of the monopoly bourgeoisie. Peking not only preaches the inevitability of a new world war, but is instigating it and forcing material preparations for war. China is not concealing its great-power, hegemonic aspirations. It is unceremoniously soliciting territory of a number of neighboring countries. China is engaging in an accelerated build-up of all kinds of weapons, including nuclear missile weapons, and is seeking new models of weapons and military hardware in the West.

The interests of oppressed and deprived peoples are alien to imperialism and its minions. But the fear of revolutionary anger of the popular masses today is forcing the imperialists to resort to various ruses and falsifications having the goal of justifying the aggressive political course of their states, militarism, and the unchecked arms race. It was stated at the 25th CPSU Congress: "The experience of the revolutionary movement of recent years has shown graphically that if a real threat arises to the domination of monopoly capital and its political henchmen, imperialism resorts to anything, casting off all appearance of any kind of democracy. It is ready to trample both on the sovereignty of states and on any legality, not to mention humaneness. Slander, stupefaction of the public, economic blockade, sabotage, the organization of starvation and devastation, bribery and threats, terror, the organization of murders of political figures, and fascist-style pogroms--such is the arsenal of the modern counterrevolution, which always acts in alliance with the international imperialist reaction" ("Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], p 30).

In completing presentation of material on the first question, it should be emphasized that the forces of war, reaction and aggression are whipping up the arms race and are attempting to use crude intervention in the internal affairs of other countries to disrupt the nations' struggle for freedom and democracy and to besmirch the politics of peaceful coexistence. But despite the desperate efforts of imperialist circles to defend the existence of capitalism and to preserve and consolidate its position, there presently is a further deepening of the general crisis of the world capitalist system. The present stage of the modern era is characterized by a steady increase in

the world revolutionary process, by a triumph of the theory and practice of real socialism, and also by growing bankruptcy and discreditation of all forces of imperialist reaction and an intensification of their adventurism and aggressiveness.

## 2. Peaceful Coexistence of Countries with Different Social Systems. Irreconcilability of the Socialist and Bourgeois Ideologies

It is important for the propagandist to begin presentation of material on the second question by revealing the proposition of the CPSU Program which provides a description of peaceful coexistence. It proposes: rejection of war as a means for settling thorny issues between states and resolving them through talks; equal rights, mutual understanding and respect among states, and consideration of each other's interests; nonintervention in internal affairs and recognition of each nation's right to decide all issues of its country independently; strict respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries; development of economic and cultural cooperation on the basis of full equality and mutual benefit.

The policy of peaceful coexistence appears as a principle of social development and as an objective historical necessity. The principle of peaceful coexistence was formulated by V. I. Lenin back before the Great October. The leader of our party and state thoroughly substantiated the inevitability of the simultaneous existence on our planet of countries with different social systems during a specific period of time. Peaceful coexistence of states of opposite social systems is the only reasonable principle for relationships among them under present conditions as well.

Meanwhile, it is important to note that peaceful coexistence is a specific form of class struggle in the international arena conducted in all spheres of social life. V. I. Lenin stated that we now exert our main influence on the international revolution by our economic policy and that the struggle has shifted to this field on a worldwide scale. Vladimir Il'ich emphasized that "once we accomplish this task, then we have won once and for all and for sure on an international scale" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XLIII, 341).

The economic competition of socialism and capitalism signifies a test of opposite paths of mankind's development in a decisive sphere of social life. Capitalism attempts to retain superiority in the field of physical production and adapt to new historical conditions. Taking advantage of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, it is attempting by various measures to "regulate" production and limit the destructive effect of economic crises.

Relying on the advantages and achievements of the social system of economy and taking advantage of opportunities of mutually profitable economic exchange among fraternal countries, the socialist economy has ensured higher rates of development of production. The successes of socialist economy in a

competition with the capitalist economy are seen most impressively in the example of our state's development. From an economically backward country in the past, the homeland of October was transformed under the Communist Party's leadership into a mighty industrial power with a highly developed agriculture.

It is important to emphasize that more industrial products are manufactured in our country now than were produced throughout the world in 1950. The USSR's achievements in development of the economy are even more vivid when we consider that it began competition with capitalism under conditions unfavorable to it. In 1913 Russia occupied fifth place in the world and fourth in Europe in industrial production. It produced eight times less industrial products than the United States. But even this very low level fell sharply as a result of an imperialistic war and then a civil war. In the period 1920-1921 our country smelted 263 times less steel, 322 times less pig iron, 77 times less coal was produced, 82 times less oil and 419 times less iron ore than the United States.

It is desirable to cite other comparative data characterizing the rapid rates of development of the economy of socialism. For example, in 1917 our country had less than three percent of the world industrial output, and it now has 20 percent. At that time we produced only 12.5 percent of the total industrial output of the United States, while in 1977 it was already over 80 percent.

In the last ten years the Soviet Union doubled the volume of industrial products. It took 28 years for Great Britain to double her industrial output, and 16 years for the United States, the FRG and France. Gigantic steps of the socialist economy permitted the USSR to catch up with the United States in many economic indicators and to outstrip it in the production of a number of very important kinds of products. In 1977 138 million tons more petroleum was produced in our country than in the United States (33.8 percent more), 97 million tons more coal (15.5 percent more), 31 million tons more steel (26.7 percent more), 4.5 million tons more of mineral fertilizers (23.7 percent more), 56 million tons more cement (78.8 percent more), twice the number of tractors and five times more woolen fabrics. The USSR surpassed the United States and firmly holds first place in the world per capita in the production of petroleum, the smelting of pig iron and steel, and the production of mineral fertilizers, cement, cotton and woolen fabrics, leather footwear, animal oil, milk and a number of other important kinds of products.

The economies of other fraternal socialist countries also are developing at rapid tempos. This is graphic evidence of the vital force of the new social system. Successes of countries of the socialist community clearly demonstrate the indisputable advantages of socialism and the truly internationalistic attitudes of the fraternal states. They are especially noticeable against the background of the profound economic, financial and social shocks which the world of capitalism is experiencing today.

The USSR and other countries of the socialist community are consistently and persistently conducting a political line aimed at a steady increase in the material and cultural standard of living of the people, development of socialist democracy, and the provision of favorable external conditions for building a new society. The policy of imperialist states, which carry out the will of monopolies, is radically opposite to this. It is the policy of exploitation, oppression and suppression of workers, of piracy and aggression in the world arena.

Tens and hundreds of millions of people are suffering from hunger and poverty under the yoke of capital. Unemployment and high prices are growing in capitalist countries and there is a steady increase in the cost of living. The energy crisis which gripped the West sharply aggravated all defects of the capitalist world. In particular, it increased the growth of inflation (devaluation of paper currencies as a result of their being produced in amounts exceeding the requirements of commodity turnover, which leads to an increase in prices and a drop in the workers' real wages), which has assumed literally catastrophic dimensions. There is a constant increase in the tax burden in capitalist countries. All this is leading to a reinforcement of contradictions between the majority of the population and the monopolies, between labor and capital, and to an aggravation of class struggle.

The monopolists not only rob the workers of their countries, but trample on the interests of other states and mercilessly exploit and ravage them for the sake of obtaining superprofits. It is not accidental that the foreign policy of imperialism is a policy of preparing and waging aggressive, predatory wars, enslaving and oppressing nations of the world, suppressing national liberation movements, intervening in the internal affairs of states and supporting antipopular forces and regimes.

Modern capitalism is a society without ideals, without a future. Out of this comes the moral decay, spiritual bankruptcy and stupefying narrowmindedness. Out of this comes the monstrous crime wave in countries of the West, the spread of drug addiction and pornography, and distorted senses and crippled souls.

It is quite a different picture in our country and in states of the socialist community. Soviet citizens for a long while now have not known social or national enmity, unemployment, inflation, or a fear of the future. The Basic Law in our country guarantees that for which to this day millions of workers in countries of capitalism are constantly struggling: the right to work, to rest, to an education, and to an increase in the standard of living. Socialist democracy ensures broad opportunities for Soviet citizens to participate in controlling the affairs of the state and society not in words, but in fact.

Our country's foreign policy also reflects the vital interests of the workers. As stressed at the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers, the



historic superiority and indisputable successes of socialism increase the attractive force of our ideas and of the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist states. Today all progressive mankind understands full well that the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community represent the main bulwark of peace and a staunch champion of the course for relaxation of international tension.

Ideological struggle is an inalienable component of the opposition between socialism and capitalism. It was stated at the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers that "in our time as never before, the authority of the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin is high and the power of its ideological influence and the force of the example of real socialism is great. This frightens our class enemy. From this comes the violent attacks on Marxism-Leninism."

Ideological struggle is one of the most acute forms of class struggle. This struggle has never been so fierce before as now. At the present time it is going on over fundamental problems of modern times. The forces of imperialism and the "cold war" and their yesmen are constantly whipping up anti-communist, anti-Soviet campaigns, using everything for this purpose: slander against socialism, national prejudices, the preaching of indifference to politics, and the falsification of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that "we are living under conditions of an unabating ideological war which imperialist propaganda is waging against our country and against the world of socialism, using the most refined techniques and powerful technical facilities. All tools for influencing the minds which are in the hands of the bourgeoisie--the press, movies and radio--are mobilized to lead people astray, to instil in them impressions of an almost heavenly life under capitalism, and to slander socialism. The airwaves literally are crammed with all possible fabrications about the life of our country and of fraternal countries of socialism" ("Leninskii kursom," III, 296).

Not having rejected direct armed warfare against socialism, the imperialists are concentrating efforts on subversive political and ideological activities against the countries of socialism and the world communist and working movement. They are attempting to hinder the peaceful coexistence of the two systems and simultaneously to take advantage of all means for stepping up ideological pressure on the USSR and other countries of socialism. A new wave of propagandistic hullabaloo developed about the imaginary "Soviet military threat" in connection with the signing of the Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked during an appearance in which he was awarded the supreme decoration of the GDR that "the policy of detente--and everyone knows how much the socialist countries have done for its success--gave rise to great hopes. They must be borne out. We are for freeing the eighties of a 'war of nerves,' of suspicion and fear and most important, of the arms race.

"... political boldness does not consist of a thirst for rivalry and opposition, but of the ability to conduct a policy of peace and goodneighborliness without shying or deviations."

But our ideological enemies are not letting up. They are waging a genuine psychological war against us. As a component of the "cold war," it is intended to arouse hatred toward countries of socialism and for intervention in their internal affairs. Imperialists are attempting to shake the communist conviction of our citizens, impose views and customs on them which are alien to socialism and, in the final account, they are planning to achieve political and social changes in Soviet society favorable to them.

There are in the United States over 200 "science" centers and around 20 governmental establishments engaged in foreign political propaganda, and anticommunist propaganda above all. The primary one is the International Communication Agency with a staff of over 10,000 persons and an annual budget of around \$400 million, with around 200 sections in 112 countries of the world. Overall U.S. expenditures for foreign political propaganda aimed chiefly against socialist states comprise up to a billion dollars annually according to various estimates. Enormous funds are spent on these purposes in the FRG, England, France and other capitalist countries.

The Pentagon actively joined in carrying out ideological subversion in connection with the rapid process of militarization of the U.S. foreign policy. By 1969 the Pentagon was maintaining over 8,000 of its representatives abroad. American military subunits located outside the country are served by 352 radio broadcasting stations and 99 television stations. In addition to the radio and television service for its Armed Forces, the Pentagon has 56 radio stations and 11 television stations aboard U.S. naval vessels. This major radio and television system is intended not only for "maintaining the morale" of American troops, but also for appropriate cultivation of the population of states where these troops are located.

In concluding the presentation of material on the second issue, it is important to emphasize that in recent years the ideological struggle about questions involving the peaceful coexistence of the two opposing social systems has been sharply aggravated. Bourgeois propaganda asserts that peaceful coexistence cannot be achieved under conditions of a struggle of ideas. It demands that we give up the ideological struggle and grant them channels for subversive activities in countries of socialism in response to the consent by capitalist states for economic cooperation. The imperialist countries would like to subordinate an expansion of cultural ties and an exchange of spiritual values among various states to these very goals.

The CPSU's viewpoint on this matter is quite specific: We stand for broad cooperation among various countries on the condition that it will be carried out on the basis of a respect for the sovereignty, laws and customs of each country and that it serve for the spiritual enrichment of the people, an increase in mutual trust among them and the establishment of ideas of peace and goodneighborliness. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked that "we see that our ideas are being disseminated among the masses more and more. Today it is Marxism-Leninism which is on the offensive, and we must unfold this offensive ever wider. Now as never before, it is important to remember

Lenin's warning that any weakening of ideological work by party members and any dismissal of it leads to an increase in the influence of bourgeois ideology" ("Leninskim kursom," II, 401).

Bourgeois ideological subversion varies, but its essence is always the same: anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. For this reason Soviet citizens, including the defenders of our Motherland, must be able to discern the hostile intrigues of our class enemies in the international arena and develop in themselves political maturity, vigilance, and class irreconcilability toward the bourgeois ideology. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work" points out that "it is our duty to oppose the subversive political and ideological activities of the class enemy and his malicious slander against socialism with unwavering solidarity, the mighty ideological unity of our ranks, the deep conviction and political vigilance of every Soviet citizen and his readiness to defend the Motherland and the revolutionary achievements of socialism."

### 3. The Personnel's Tasks for Further Increasing Vigilance and Combat Readiness

In revealing the content of this question it is necessary to emphasize above all that high political vigilance is the standard of conduct for all Soviet citizens. An irreconcilable attitude toward all manifestations of bourgeois ideology, political negligence and self-complacency; a fundamental appraisal of these phenomena; and an active struggle against them is the duty of every Soviet citizen, no matter the sector in which he works or where he may be.

Considering the entire complexity of the international situation and the scope and acuteness of the struggle of the two opposing social systems, the CPSU and Soviet government are raising the requirements on the vigilance and combat readiness of personnel of our Armed Forces. The degree of combat readiness is determined by many factors. The soldiers' high degree of field, naval and air training, their ability to take advantage of the capabilities of modern weapons and equipment, the political-moral and physical conditioning, discipline and efficiency of personnel and much more are of great importance among these factors. The constant combat readiness of units and subunits assumes that level of their training and that order in their day-to-day life and work which give troops the opportunity to enter into a decisive clash with the enemy at any moment and to rout him.

The main and deciding role in increasing troop combat readiness is played by the people who possess the necessary moral-political and combat qualities and who are capable of performing all missions assigned by the Communist Party and Soviet government. "The outcome of a battle, operation or the war as a whole is determined in the final account by people, no matter how formidable or sophisticated weapons may be," emphasizes CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member and USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov.

The soldiers' political conditioning and their moral and psychological preparation are of primary importance in raising combat readiness. A study of the behests of V. I. Lenin for defenders of the socialist homeland, materials of the 25th CPSU Congress, the party's domestic and foreign policy, and works and speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders arms the soldiers with an understanding of the contemporary processes of social development and of their role and place in accomplishing the missions assigned. It is necessary for every soldier (seaman) to increase his political knowledge constantly and to master Marxist-Leninist theory.

Technical training and knowledge of the entrusted equipment and weapons is of very great importance for combat readiness. The Soviet people presented military personnel with the most sophisticated weapons and first-rate equipment, and so neither time nor energy must be spared in studying them. It is every soldier's duty to keep weapons and combat equipment always serviceable and ready for use under all conditions.

During exercises, naval deployments and in flights the Motherland's defenders learn to carry on active and decisive combat operations and shift quickly from one kind of combat to another. They acquire the necessary moral-political and combat qualities. Every soldier is obligated to act in problems in the field, in exercises and in maneuvers as he would in combat. Herein lies the main secret of achieving high combat training. Outstanding training and the acquisition of skills of capable actions under difficult conditions of a combat situation are the primary job of every private and seaman, every sergeant and petty officer.

Modern warfare demands great knowledge and an enormous exertion of all physical and moral forces of personnel. Ability, endurance and courage do not come of themselves, but are developed in the process of classes, during service and persistent practice sessions. It is important for every soldier to regard classes conscientiously, to study with a full exertion of his abilities, to overcome all hardships of a campaign or combat situation courageously, to temper his will persistently and to develop in himself the necessary qualities of a fighting man.

Military discipline holds an important place among the factors ensuring the strengthening of the Army and Navy's defensive might. Firm military discipline is a most important condition not only for the personal success of privates and seamen, but for the high combat readiness of every unit and subunit. It is on this basis that the necessary efficiency, combat cohesiveness and constant readiness of personnel to perform the assigned missions can be assured.

Strict observance of military order and the requirements of military regulations and orders of the USSR Minister of Defense is one of the conditions for ensuring firm discipline. Implicit observance of regulation order contributes to the development of the soldiers' efficiency, execution, collectivism, friendship and troop comradeship.



Firm friendship, brotherhood, troop comradeship and mutual help assist privates and seamen in steadfastly enduring the severe ordeals of modern warfare. These qualities also are needed because our units are equipped with crew-served weapons which require coordinated actions. Therefore the preparation of military collectives which are cohesive in the combat sense is of great importance.

Party and Komsomol organizations do a great deal to make military collectives cohesive and to strengthen friendship and troop comradeship within them. Party members and Komsomol activists explain to the youth the demands of the party, the USSR Constitution, the oath and regulations on armed defenders of the Motherland and show concern for increasing the commanders' authority. They provide effective assistance to commanders in maintaining firm military discipline and firm regulation order in units, subunits and aboard ships. They strive to see that party and Komsomol members set the example in training and service.

The great Lenin exhorted Soviet military personnel always to be on guard and ready at any moment to repulse the onslaught of imperialist aggressors and win victory over them. He said: "In no case can we say that we already are guaranteed against war. . . . Therefore we must maintain military readiness in every instance. Not relying on the blows already dealt to imperialism, we must keep our Red Army in all combat readiness no matter what and reinforce its combat effectiveness" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XLII, 130).

This behest of the leader is current even today, inasmuch as the forces of imperialist reaction exist and have not been neutralized. True to Lenin's behests on defense of the socialist homeland, the CPSU devotes constant attention to matters of strengthening the defenses of the Soviet state and the entire socialist community. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked at the 25th CPSU Congress that "no one should have any doubt that our party will do everything to ensure that the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union continue to possess all necessary means for performing their responsible mission of being the guardian over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the bulwark of universal peace" ("Materialy XXV s'yezda KPSS," p 83).

It should be emphasized in conclusion that the winter period of troop training which has begun is of great importance for improving the schooling of subunits, units and ships. It must be used productively so as to become a new level in increasing the personnel's combat and political training and in strengthening the discipline, efficiency, vigilance and combat readiness of personnel.

It should be recommended that the personnel read on their own the works by V. I. Lenin entitled "Imperializm kak vysshaya stadiya kapitalizma" [Imperialism as the Supreme Stage of Capitalism] ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XXVII, 387), "Pis'mo k amerikanskim rabochim" [Letter to American Workers] ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XXXVII, 48-64) and "Pod chuzhim flagom" [Under a Foreign Flag] ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," XXVI, 142-143); the

"Konstitutsiya (Osnovnoy Zakon) Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik" [Constitution (Basic Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics], (articles 31, 32, 62 and 63); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report "CPSU Central Committee Report and the Party's Next Tasks in Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXV s'yezda KPSS," pp 5-34, 75-76); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at ceremonies in Berlin on occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary (PRAVDA, 7 October 1979); and Chapter 1 of the text "Mir segodnya" [The World Today] (Voyenizdat, 1979, pp 3-29).

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